HIS COMPANY NOT SEEKING A MONOPOLY, HE SAYS-ANDREW CARNEGIE AND JOHN WANAMAKER TO APPEAR BEFORE

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION. Washington, Nov. 17 .- Samuel M. Rice, president of the Distilling Company of America, commonly nown as the Whiskey Trust, was before the Industrial Commission to-day. He gave the details of the organization of the trust, saying it was formed from the Distilling and Cattle Feeders' As-American Spirits Manufacturing Company, and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, all of which were controlled by the principal company through the ownership of the stock. It had merely become a clearing house for the other companies. All the stockholders of these concerns, with the exception of a small minority, had entered into the combination with zeal. The parent company also owns a rye whiskey distillery at Minneapolis and the Hannis distillery. t makes about 50 per cent of the spirits produced, he said, and controls an equal percentage of the brands of Kentucky whiskey. Of the capital stock of the company there had been issued \$31,250,000 in preferred and \$46,250,000 in common.

Mr. Rice said he could not tell what amount had been paid to the organizers of the trust, but as it a delicate and important undertaking he thought they should have been well paid. He was lso unable to say what had been paid for the Hannis rye distillery, but he considered it worth not less than \$5,000,000. The company had made no-public statement of its affairs, but its books, Mr. Rice said, were always open to the inspection of

the stockholders of the company.

Mr. Rice contended that the effect of the com-Mr. Rice contended that the effect of the combination was to chespen the cost of production and also to lessen the price. "Our plan," he said, "is to control the business so as to prevent overproduction, but we do not seek a monopoly. Any one is welcome to stay in the business. And we do not cut prices, nor do we intend to cut them. Our agents have strict instructions on that point. We agents have strict instructions on that point. We consider our protection to be in our superior faculties, and we do not fear new distilleries starting up so long as we seek to make only a reasonable profit."

profit."
He added that the company now controls the output of the standard brands of whiskey, "and," he said, "we intend to hold the production of spirits down to the demand by holding our price down near to the cost of production."
A change of the revenue laws so as to permit the transportation of alcohol in tank cars was advocated by Mr. Rice. With this change he thought the United States could supply the world with alcohol. He also thought the whiskey tax should be lower.

cohol. He also thought the control of the linear transfer of the Industrial Commission has received from Andrew Carnegie a promise to appear in December and give his testimony on trusts. Mr. Carnegie's testimony will be the last taken on this subject preparatory to the preliminary report on trusts which will be made to Congress early in January. John Wanamaker is expected to testify before the Commission next week on the question of combination stores.

CONCESSIONS SOUGHT FROM BRAZIL.

EFFORTS TO EXTEND THE MARKET FOR AMERI-CAN WHEAT AND FLOUR IN THAT COUNTRY.

proceeding to secure from Brazil such tariff conessions as will extend the market for American wheat and flour in that country. It is understood that a proposition to this effect has been submitted to the authorities at Rio Janeiro, and they have sought to accede to the desires of the officials here. But as definite results have not been attained, the Brazilian Minister in Washington, Mr. de Assis Brasil, and Mr. Kasson, the United States Reciprocity Commissioner, have taken up the

As Brazilian coffee enters the United States free of duty, the purpose of the American officials has been to secure tariff concessions on American prodbeen to secure tariff concessions on American products going to Brazil, chiefly flour and wheat. While the Brazilian officials have expressed a wish to make such an arrangement, it has been pointed out that the Brazilian Congress would have to amend the present law, and also that a large milling industry had recently sprung up in Brazil, and was not likely to assent to an encouragement to American milling products. The one solution which has been considered is a Brazilian tariff having a sliding scale, under which the United States would secure concessions on flour and grain in return for advantages enjoyed by Brazil. There is a desire here to advance the negotiations to a definite conclusion, and the matter is being energetically considered.

TAX ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

EMPT UNDER THE WAR REVENUE LAW.

the policies of life insurance companies which are exempt from taxation under the War Revenue act are only such as are issued by fraternal societies or orders, beneficiary societies or orders, farmers' purely local co-operative companies or associations and employes' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local co-operative plan, and that the exemption does not apply to the policies issued by mutual life insurance companies per se, al-though they may have features of mutuality. A further restriction imposed by the law on the ex-empted companies is that they shall not be "con-ducted for profit."

METHODIST MISSION APPROPRIATIONS. Washington, Nov. 17 .- The General Committee on Missionary Work in the Methodist Church to-day continued the apportionment of funds for home missions among the non-English speaking classes. The amounts voted were: German, \$42;348; French, \$4,650; Spanish, \$14,850, and Chinese, \$9,000. It was decided, after considerable discussion, to

organize two churches in Porto Rico, one at Ponce and one at San Juan. An appeal will be made by the Church Extension Society for funds to build the churches, The committee appropriated \$6,000 for their maintenance when built. Of this \$3,331 is already on hand.

The appropriation for Bohemian and Hungarian home mission work, made at the afternoon ses-sion, was \$3,500. and one at San Juan. An appeal will be made by

POSTMASTERS' CONVENTION ENDS.

Washington, Nov. 17.-The National Association of Postmasters closed its meeting here to-day, having decided against holding the annual meetings each year in Washington, as it was thought that a better representation could be had by moving the convention each year. The meeting to-day indorsed the proposition for a special collection stamp in addition to a special delivery stamp, but no details of its operation were decided on petition was received from the Association of Veteran Postal Employes in favor of a civil pension list. It was referred to the Committee on Resolu-tions, which will report on this and other matters later. The members consider the recommendations for a fractional denomination postal note and for resident contractors in mail transfer work as among the most important results of the conven-tion.

FUNERAL OF CONGRESSMAN SETTLE.

Washington, Nov. 17.-The sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives has been informed that the funeral of the late Congressman Evan E. Settle will take place at Owenton, Ky., on Sunday, at 2 p. m. The following committee of Senators and members of the House has been appointed to attend the ceremonies, and will leave Washington to-morrow in charge of the assistant sergeant-at-arms: Senators Lindsay, Beveridge, Berry, Foraker, Turley, Elkins and Daniels; Representatives Rhea, of Kentucky: Eddy, of Minnesota; Pugh of Ken-tucky; Clark, of Mesouri; Hepburn, of Iowa; Miner, of Wisconsin; Davis, of Florida; Kleberg, of Texas; Boyd, of Missouri; Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Bromwell, of Ohio.

### A Swarm of B's

Because you have a cold. Because you have a cough. Because you have bronchitis. Because your father had consumption.

Because you are thin. Because you have no appetite.

Because you have headache. Because you have poor digestion. Because you cannot sleep. Because you are nervous. Because you are weak.

#### **Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey** will put to flight this swarm of b's.

GOEBEL'S LATEST MOVE.

HIS LAWYERS SEEK TO THROW OUT THE VOTE OF LOUISVILLE.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 17.-The proposition to-day from Goebel's lawyers to throw out the entire vote of Jefferson County, which includes Louisville, was not wholly unlooked for by the Republican leaders here. It is now said that Senator Deboe's visit here last night was for the purpose of ascertaining definitely to what extent Governor Bradley would support Taylor in case Goebel received the certificate of election, based on this proceeding.

Senator Deboe and Governor Bradley are not on speaking terms, and a third party acted as a "go Deboe says he is satisfied Bradley will stand by Taylor and will vigorously resist Goebel. Senator Lindsay will be asked to act as one of the attorneys for the anti-Goebel side before the State Election Commission.

The Republicans have found a precedent, established by the State Election Commission last year, lished by the State Election commons vote decided in which the Board by a unanimous vote decided it was merely a canvassing board and had no it was merely a canvassing board and had no power to pass on contests. This was in the case power to pass on contests. This was in the case It was merely a canvassing board and had appower to pass on contests. This was in the case of Mordecal Williams. Democrat, who filed a contest for the certificate of election as Congressman in the Lixth District, on the ground that fraudulent votes had been cast for Congressman Pugh in several counties. The Board declined to hear the contest on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, and awarded the certificate of election to Pugh on the face of the returns.

Taylor's lawyers now claim that under this decision the vote of Johnson and Knox counties, at least, must be counted as certified. They have not given an opinion as to the bearing of this rulling on the Jefferson County case.

If Jefferson County case.

If Jefferson Representatives will be affected, as one Senator and seven Representatives will have to be elected under a special election to be called by the Governor.

DAMON'S RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

THE HAWAIIAN FINANCE MINISTER TO REMAIN IN OFFICE UNTIL CONGRESS LEGISLATES FOR THE ISLANDS.

Washington, Nov. 17.-The President has refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Damon, the Hawaiian Minister of Finance, and he will remain in office at least until Congress provides a system of government for the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Damon's resignation was tendered when he was in Damon's resignation was tendered when he was in Italy seeking to secure the emigration to Hawaii of Italian laborers. His efforts were in the interest of an organization of planters and capitalists, and it was thought to be scarcely fitting that the Minister of Finance should engage in such outside matters. As Mr. Damon has terminated his connection with this organization the reason for accepting his resignation has disappeared.

FOR ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

WALTER WELLMAN WANTS CONGRESS TO PRO VIDE FUNDS FOR AN AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

Washington, Nov. 17 .- In the course of a lecture efore the National Geographical Society to-night Walter Wellman, leader of the Wellman expedition to the Arctic regions in 1898-99, suggested that the geographical and other scientific societies of the National Capital should urge Congress to make an appropriation for an American Antarctic expedition Mr. Wellman said \$150,000 would be sufficient for

Mr. Wellman said \$150,000 would be sufficient for such an expedițion, and that in his own opinion it should co-operate with the parties which are to be sent out from England and Germany, though remaining under American control.

Mr. Wellman showed maps of his discoveries in Franz Josef Land, and declared that not much geographical work beyond the discovery of the North Pole itself remained to be done in the Arctic regions, while in the Antarctic there was a vast, unknown continent to be explored.

WATCHING THE NAVAJO 'INDIANS.

THE AGENT FOR THE TRIBE EXPECTS NO FUR. THER TROUBLE.

Washington, Nov. 17 .- On instructions to watel for any signs of trouble from the Navajo Indiana in Arizona, Agent Hazlett to-day telegraphed to the Indian Bureau that he has just returned from Indian arrests, and does not apprehend any fur-ther trouble. The Indians expect to hold a coun-cil on the return of those who have been away, and their movements and temper will be carefully watched.

A PRIVATE CLAIMS TRIBUNAL NEEDED.

HOPE FOR ACTION AT THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Nov. 17 (Special).-The coming session of Congress, it is believed, will see an effort made to do what ought to have been done long ago -namely, the formation of a tribunal to examine into and report to Congress on the numerous pri-Washington, Nov. 11.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has rendered an important decision, in which he holds in effect that the policies of life insurance companies which are lack of opportunity. The tribunal would relieve the committees and Congress itself of much irksome labor, such as sifting the evidence and drafting the reports, favorable or adverse. This labor cannot possibly be accomplished in any other man-ner. It will not materially add to the expenditures, as the presumption is that the matters acted on would receive even closer scrutiny than at present.

The system is for a member to introduce his bill and have it referred. The claim is referred by the committee to a sub-committee. As there are vast numbers of such bills, the sub-committees are swamped from the start, and report only a few of the whole number. Friday is fixed for con-sideration. As a matter of fact, if the day is not taken away altogether by some public measure the chairman calls up one or two bills from the top of the calendar. If they are opposed the day is usually lost, and nothing of importance toward clearing the docket accomplished. Thus week after week passes, and the session, and even the Congress, approaches its close without results. This is no cause for grief in the case of bad bills, but some of these private measures are worthy, and great injustice is done by postponing them indefinitely.

The suggestion has been made by those familiar with the needs of legislation that there should be a tribunal of some sort to which all these claims accord here. is usually lost, and nothing of importance toward

definitely.

The suggestion has been made by those familiar with the needs of legislation that there should be a tribunal of some sort to which all these claims could be referred, not for final action, for Congress would not and should not give up its jurisdiction over the subject, but merely for examination. They should be reported back to Congress, and that body would appropriate the money for the payment of the meritorious bills.

COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH ITALY.

NEGOTIATIONS APPROACHING A SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION.

Washington, Nov. 17.-The Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, and Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson are exchanging notes concerning a new commercial arrangement between the United States and Italy, and the negotiations are proceeding so satisfactorily that hopes are expressed of a conclusion at

TWO NAVAL VESSELS FOR SALE. Washington, Nov. 17 (Special).-The Navy Department to-day offered two uscless vessels for sale. They are the Sciplo, which now lies at the New-York Navy Yard, and the Rocket, now at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. L. both having been stricken from the Navy Register after survey, condemnation and appraisal. The appraised value of the Scipio is \$25,000 and of the praised value of the Scipio is \$25,000 and of the Rocket \$800, and if no bids are received equal to these amounts by noon on December 28 they cannot be sold under the law. The Scipio is a steel, schooner rigged vessel, and was built in 1882 at Dumbarton, Scotland, by William Denny & Brother. Her displacement is 6.864 tons; speed, 14½ knots; bunker capacity, \$34 tons, the was purchaser for use as a coilier in the late war. The Scipio is not entitled to an American register. The Rocket was purchased by the Government in 1863. She is a wooden tug; displacement, 187 tons.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

Washington, Nov. 17.-The Marietta arrived at Port Said yesterday. She is on her way to Manila. about three days behind the New-Orleans, which in turn is about two days behind the Brooklyn, but is closing up the gap.

The Dolphin has arrived at Port of Spain, preparatory to making a survey of the mouth of the Orinoco River and marking some dangerous shoals

Orinoco River and marsing some content of the Potomac went in to commission yesterday at Portsmouth, N. H. The Marblehead has arrived at Corinto and the Eagle at Gibara. The Standish has arrived at Norfolk.

THE CENSUS DIRECTOR'S REPORT Washington, Nov. 17.-Ex-Governor Merriam, Di-

rector of the Census, in his annual report, esti-mates that there will be required for the Census of 1900 more than 50,000 enumerators, over 2,500 All druggiets and grocers. Avoid substitutes, they are dangerous. Duffy's has a proprietary stamp on each bottle. If your dealer cannot supply you, a bottle will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of \$1.00. 0 hottles for \$5.00. Valuable book of information and testimonials sent on application.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

THE FEDERAL COURTS.

REORGANIZATION PROPOSED BY COMMIS-SION CODIFYING CRIMINAL LAW.

THE CHAIRMAN SETS FORTH NEED OF CORRECT-ING GROSS INEQUALITIES AND EXPE-

DITING BUSINESS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 17 .- In addition to the other duties that will confront the LVIth Congress on assembling in December, it will be asked to undertake reorganization of the courts of the United States. Senator Hoar, at the last session, secured the adoption of a rider to the Sundry Civil bill, instructing the Commission already engaged in codifying the criminal laws to also revise and codify the laws relating to the jurisdiction and practice of Since March the Commission has been engaged in this work, which is about completed, and a report will be submitted to the Attorney General at an early day, and by him trans-

mitted to Congress. Senator Hoar's purpose was to abolish the original jurisdiction now exercised by the circuit courts and to devolve this jurisdiction wholly on the district courts. This object has been respected by the Commissioners in drafting the revision. The other changes that will be reported are, in brief, the relief of circuit judges from duties at nisi prius, and, correlatively, the abolition of the present system, by which district judges are qualified to sit as members of the intermediate court of review. It is also proposed to amend the name of the latter court, which is now the Circuit Court of Appeals, by calling it the Circuit Court simply, so hat, as revised, the judiciary system of the United States would consist of district courts exercising original jurisdiction, circuit courts with intermediate and in certain cases final jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court, as at present constituted. Referring to this revision, Alexander C. Botkin, chairnan of the Commission, gave some interesting facts relating to the work and needs of the Federal

The Circuit Court of Appeals was organized in 1881, the main purpose being to relieve the congestion of business in the Supreme Court. It is remarkable that in the debates on this important measure little or no reference was made to the divisions of the country into judicial eircuits and districts and the distribution of judicial business. In connection with their work the Code Commissioners have been engaged in collating statistics on these points, which present a condition of things that cannot fail to be instructive to Congress. The inequalities are gross beyond belief. For example, as compared with the First Circuit the Eighth has twenty times the area, more than three times the population, four times the number of judicial districts, and nearly five times the number of cases docketed on appeal. In this statement the figures do not include five territories which are attached to the Eighth Circuit under the provisions of the act of 1891.

TO ASSIGN JUDGES TO OTHER CIRCUITS.

TO ASSIGN JUDGES TO OTHER CIRCUITS.

TO ASSIGN JUDGES TO OTHER CIRCUITS.

It is proposed, in our revision, to obviate in a measure the disproportion thus presented by providing for the assignment of Circuit Judges to circuits other than their own. This enables them to be required to perform duties where they are most needed and to relieve those circuits that are overtaxed. It is believed also that it will subserve another useful object—the interchange of judges must inevitably tend to create a uniformity of jurisprudence and save the intermediate courts of review from the danger of becoming local instead of National in their decisions.

The figures showing the number of suits begun and ended in the Circuit and District courts exhibit some notable conditions. In the Third Circuit, for example, there were forty-three suits begun in Delaware and 703 in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. But this is by no means the most striking contrast. The number of cases begun in Wyoming in the last fiscal year was twenty, and in the Southern District of New-York 2.519. As in the case of Circuits, there are grave practical difficulties in the way of a reformation of these inequalities. Here, again, it is proposed to mittgate the evil by the mobilization of the judicial forces. That is to say, liberal provisions have been embodied in the revision by which District Judges can be required to six in other districts of their own circuits, or on sufficient occasion in other circuits. Notwithstanding this arrangement, it will devolve on Congress to consider the question whether the present number of District Judges is adequate to the performance of the duties that will be imposed on these courts if the consolidation of original jurisdiction should be effected. In answering this question proceedings in bankruptcy become an important factor. They constitute on an average considerably more than one-haif of the aggregate number of actions begun in the last fiscal year in both the Circuit and District Judges is adequate to the performence of the duties that will be the sam gate number of actions begun in the last fiscal year in both the Circuit and District courts. At the some time the fact is to be considered that for the most part the onerous work in connection with such proceedings is performed by the referees, and the duties of the District Judge are little more than ministerial. Again, it is true that they will be a diminishing quantity. Several years of business depression fills of the country with insolvent debtors, and they are hastening to relieve themselves of their burdens. This having been accomplished, the business of the District Courts as courts of bankruptcy will certainly decrease.

Still, under normal conditions, there are districts, such as Massachusetts, the Southern District of New-York, the Northern District of Illinois and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in which there is danger that the nist prius court would be unequal to the prompt dispatch of business, and it is presumable that additional judges will be provided for.

TO CONSOLIDATE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

TO CONSOLIDATE ORIGINAL JURISDICTION Regarding the fundamental change that will be mbraced in the revision submitted by the Com-cission, namely, the consolidation of original juris-iction in the District Courts, it has been con-

mission, namely, the consolidation of original jurisdiction in the District Courts, it has been considered with favor by many members of the benchand bar for years past, and in 1891 a bill to effect this purpose passed the lower house of Congress, Aside from other considerations, that of economy should not be overlooked. At a hasty estimate it may be stated that the saving to the Government would be approximately \$1,000.000 a year.

Perhaps the most useful service that Congress could perform while it is engaged in this work would be to reorganize judicial circuits. The First Circuit is manifestly too small from every point of view, and there is no reason in geography of otherwise why Connecticut and Vermont should not be added so that it should embrace all the New-England States. It so happens that this could be done with due regard to the residence of the present Circuit Judges. This would leave the State of New-York as one circuit and tend greatly to equalize judicial business between the First and Second Circuits. Further than this any reorganization is attended with practical difficulties that may defeat any action on the part of Congress. The Eighth includes the States of Arkansas, lowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming, and the Indian Territory, the Territory of New-Mexico and Oklahoms. The court sits at St. Louis, and Itigants from the remotest parts of Utah are colliged to go to that city to find an appellate court. The Ninth Circuit sections that an appellate court. The Ninth Circuit sections and washington, Alaska and the Territory of Arizona.

If deven circuits were constituted, all of the desired conditions could be realized, but under the present law, Justices of the Supreme Court are assigned each to a circuit, and their number being nine only, this seems to fix the limitation. An expedient that has been suggested is to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court but it is greatly to be doubted whether that would meet with favorable consi

A LAWYER PLEADS HIS OWN MISTAKE, The suit brought by Thurlow Weed Barnes against the American-China Development Company, in which he seeks to recover \$1,000,000 for road concessions from the Chinese Government. cropped up again in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Scott, Since Mr. Barnes brought his original action he has instituted a second action, against Frederic P. Olcott, the president of the Central Trust Company, and several other members of the syndicate for an accounting. It is alleged by the defendants to Mr. Barnes's first action that his second suit is brought upon the answers filed in error by the great majority of them to that action.

Justice Scott was asked by Willard Parker Butler, of Cary & Whitridge, and by the representatives of several other law firms who represent defendants in the first suit, to allow the answers declared erroneous to be amended.

Justice Scott, after hearing argument, took the

apers and reserved his decision.

The answers which are alleged to be in error set up as a separate defence that the defendants, except a few, were copartners in the American-China Development Company, and that Mr. Barnes was entitled only to his share of the profits. He at once began his second action, in which he sought for an

began his second action, in which he sought for an accounting of the copartnership. The defendants deny that Barnes was ever a member of the development company which succeeded the railroad concession project.

Mr. Butler declared that it was only through an error that he had admitted in his papers that Mr. Barnes was a member of the second syndicate. He asked to be allowed until Mr. Cary, of Cary & Whitridge, returned from China, to put in his answers in the second suit. He said Mr. Cary would leave China on December 6, and would arrive here early in January. He would want twenty days after that to file his answer, as Mr. Cary was particularly intimate with all the details of both syndicates. Justice Scott said he thought Mr. Butler was en-titled to an extension of time.

THE ST. HUBERT RETURNS TO PORT. The steamship St. Hubert, which sailed from this port for Leith, Scotland, on Thursday, with a cargo of grain, returned to port yesterday morning with

It was said at the office of the agents, Funch, Eddy & Co., that the trouble was not serious enough to require the ship to go to her Jersey City berth. A number of machinists were taken down the Bay to make repairs, and it was said that the St. Mubert would sail again last evening.

ENSIGN GHERARDI'S HEROISM. | FOUR MOLINEUX JURORS. MANY LIVES SAVED BY HIS GALLANT EX-

PLOIT IN PORTO RICO.

Washington, Nov. 17 (Special) .- For the third time within three years the Navy Department has officially recorded the bravery of Ensign Walter Rockwell Gherardi, son of Rear Admiral Gherardi, of New-York. The first, which constituted one of the most conspicuous cases of naval heroism in time of peace, was when Admiral Bunce's squadron was riding out a tremendous gale off Hatteras on February 6, 1897. Young Cherardi, then a naval cadet attached to the battleship Maine, volunteered to take a boat to the rescue of three sailors who had been swept overboard. This boat was destroyed before it got a hundred yards from the ship, and Gherardi and his crew were rescued with life lines. For this he received a letter of commendation from the Department and the medal of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York. Several months later, on July 22, when he the Brooklyn Navy Yard, several sailors were thrown overboard while launching a boat from the ship. One of them was stunned and sank, while the others swam ashore. Gherardi plunged overboard, clad in his uniform, brought the drowning man to the surface and kept him affoat until both

The latest instance of Gherardi's distinguishing himself is reported to the Department by Captain A. S. Snow, commandant of the United States Naval Station at San Juan, Porto Rico, who, in forwarding a letter from Colonel C. C. Carr, 5th Cavalry, inclosing a statement from Captain Almy, of that regiment, regarding Gherardi's gallantry in the cyclone of August 8, says:

Ensign Gherardi was inspecting the lights of the island, and was detained at Mayaguez by the storm. In relating his experience to me he referred briefly and modestly to the services he had rendered in connection with the vessels mentioned in Colonel Carr's letter, but unofficial statements having reached me concerning the matter I deemed it due to Ensign Gherardi to communicate with the commanding officer of the post for further particulars, that the Department might be informed of the facts. That so many lives were saved from the schooner Concepcion and the steamer Vasco is undoubtedly due to Ensign Gherardi's efficient leadership and his heroic personal efforts.

To the long exposure to the driving rains and

To the long exposure to the driving rains and heavy seas and the impossibility of obtaining shelter until the storm abated, the illness which resulted in a medical survey on Ensign Gherardi and his transfer to the Naval Hospital, New-York, for treatment, is probably due. Captain Almy's description of the occurrence is

as follows:

as follows:

On the 8th of August, 1899, the day of the cyclone, W. R. Gherardi, of the United States Navy, and J. J. Jiminez, a civil engineer, proceeded from their hotel at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to the Custom House wharf to watch the effects of the storm then blowing. As the storm developed in force it was noticed that the shipping in the harbor were dragging anchors, all except a Norwegian steamer. The steamer Vasco was noticed especially, also the schooner Conception, loaded with 150 emigrants (blacks and whites) for Santo Domirgo. At about 11:39 a. m. Mr. Gherardi supposed she was going aground, and with his usual chivalry proposed to Jiminez that they should go down the beach about a mile and render assistance, saving as many lives as in their power.

They ran along the beach in the driving storm.

Jimmez that they should go down the beach about a mile and render assistance, saving as many lives as in their power.

They ran along the beach in the driving storm the sand nearly blinding them, and failing trees obstructing their passage and rendering their progress sick and dangerous, owing to the debris flying through the air. The wind at this time was terrific, being stronger than at any other time. About a quarter of a mile before getting to where the schooner foundered, Mr. Gherardi noticed that some of the people were jumping overboard, so increasing their speed they were soon on the groun! Mr. Gherardi at once plunged into the water with his clothes on, and began dragging the unfortunates from the schooner and the waves and bringing them to the shore. He ordered those on board to throw a lifeline to the shore, so as to make fast, but they were so terrorized that they were unable to do anything but jump into the water, where they were grabbed by Mr. Gherardi and Mr. Jiminez and brought to shore. These men were at this time nearly exhausted, the force of the wind being so strong that it made it almost impossible to breathe, and the sand being driven into their eyes rendered it impossible to give any further help. There were from four to six people (women and children) who did not dare to jump into the water. They were told to do so, but remained where they were, and were undoubtedly lost, as the schooner soon went to pleces, Those rescued, numbering nearly one hundred and fifty souls, were guided by Mr. Gherardi and Mr. Jiminez to the most available places of shelter on the beach, and placed be and huts and shantles and trees.

After remaining in shelter for about fifteen who the street these men were tolded by Ulisas Reveron

trees.

After remaining in shelter for about fifteen minutes, these men were joined by Ulises Reveron and Julian and Ramon Aponte and a few others. The steamer Vasco was seen battling with the waves a few hundred yards off, endeavoring to keep from foundering. She did not succeed, and was soon landed on the beach. Mr. Gherardi at once called to them for a lifeline, and, forming his party of rescuers in a line, joining hands, extending out into the water, himself at the head, he soon had hold of the line, and, bringing it to shore, fastened the end securely to a neighboring tree. The crew climbed down and along the line, and in about half an hour were snfely landed.

FAILURE OF A BOSTON MAN.

Boston, Nov 17 .- David Wallace, of Amesbury, classified as a clerk, has filed a petil ruptcy in the United States District Court here. The Habilities are placed at \$178.450 and assets at \$10. All the liabilities are unsecured. Among the heaviest claims are \$38,866 by H. D. Claffin & Co heaviest claims are \$3,896 by H. D. Claffin & Co., of New-York; \$13,890 by Anderson & Sampson, of New-Orleans, and \$23,297 by D. R. Cartoll, of New-Orleans. The firm of Wallace & Cary was dissolved in 1879 on its own petition, and the firm assets were administered by two receivers appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the district of Louislana. The debts scheduled in the petition have been reduced in amount by the dividends paid by the receivers. There are about one hundred and afty separate accounts, all contracted in New-Orleans prior to the year 1880 as partner with George Cary.

PRIZES FOR CHOICE CATTLE.

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.-The management of the Pittsburg Central stockyards, at East Liberty, Penn., is offering three premiums, aggregating \$240, for the best load of cattle consisting of twelve head or more. The purpose is to stimulate the

DISPOSITION OF TYNG A PUZZLE.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday asked Corporation Counsel Whalen for an opinion as to what disposition should be made of Charles R. Tyng. whom the courts have reinstated as secretary of ministration, and was removed by the present Commissioners. The office of secretary was abol-

"The best thing we can do," said President Feltner yesterday, "Is to make Tyng a chief clerk of a borough. I don't know as yet how he will be assigned until I hear from the Corporation Counsel."

SEASON'S WHALE CATCH.

San Francisco, Nov. 17 .- The entire whaling fleet. with the exception of the steam barks Balena, Grampus, Narwhal and Fearless, which will win ter in the Arctic, has now reached this port. The Fearless, the only vessel that did not make a catch will put up at Herschell Island, and will probably

The entire catch this season is as follows: Bowcaught 22 sperm whales. The seven whalers which have just reached here, brought over 53,000 pounds of bone, 3.244 barrels of oil, 200 fox skins, of which 70 were white, and 200 pounds of ivory.

The Alaska brought fifty-seven men from Cape Nome. James Cogan, son of the captain, who was taken on at that port, died on the voyage.

NEW CORPORATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY. Trenton, N. J., Nov. 17.-The following articles of incorporation were filed here to-day:

incorporation were filed here to-day:

The Inle of Pines Land and Lumber Company, to purchase land and cut and saw lumber in the Isle of Pines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and to operate transportation lines for the shipment of lumber. Capital, \$200,000. The incorporators are: Joseph S. Bariss, Washington, D. C.; David C. Brown and Charles R. Brown, Woodbridge, N. J.

The New-Jersey Storage Company, to do a general warehouse business. Capital, \$20,000. Incorporators: Charles E, Hodge, New-York; R. Taylor, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and John W. R. Crawford, Metuchen, N. J.

The Oriental Importing and Manufacturing Company, to import and deal in Indian, Chinese and Japanese goods. Capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: William V. McKenzie, Rahway, N. J.; Simeon W. Ayres and Frederick W. Frost, Brooklyn.

WM-N-JACKSON-& O 860 Broadway, Union Sq. & 18th St

HEADQUARTERS OPEN FIREPLACES Mantels, FIXTURES & TILES

glegant Stock, Bost Service, Enkay's Prince

THREE QUALIFIED YESTERDAY, BUT ONE WAS TAKEN ILL AND EXCUSED.

Three more jurors qualified yesterday in the trial f Roland B. Molineux. One of them was taken ill before the completion of the day's session, leaving only four men in the box when the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. It early became evident that Recorder Goff meant

to facilitate the securing of a jury. At the opening of the examination of the talesmen the Court excluded nearly all the questions that have previously proved stumbling blocks for the talesmen. if he was born in an English speaking country,

James H. Laird, one of the talesmen, was asked and, answering in the affirmative, was asked what He replied: "In a place called Ireland." He was out of busi-

ness and was not worth \$250, but lived on his estate. He said he could not understand the words asked him if used in a court charge. "Premeditated," he said, meant "to do harm to some one," Recorder Goff broke in and said, "This gentleman fs anxious to avoid jury duty."

"Your Honor," replied the talesman, "If I were to tell you the truth that is the truth."

He was excused, Robert W. Jackson, who keeps a hotel at No. 115 East Fourteenth-st., was the next talesman. Mr. Jackson is the father of a new twelve pound boy, and begged earnestly to be excused on that ground. The Court thought it no excuse, and was of the opinion that "a man could carry the baby at night" and act as a juror in the daytime. Mr. Jackson was certain he could not vote to impose the death penalty. He thought he could do his duty, but was afraid of the death penalty, and was excused. J. Lee Tailer, who said he lived at No. 16 East

Seventy-second-st., and was in business with his father at No. 100 William-st., was among those called. He thought he could not give a verdict for capital punishment. He was excused. Daniel Fraad, of No. 1,378 Fifth-ave., a contractor, thought he could obey all instructions of the Court

and vote for a verdict on those instructions. He successfully passed the examination for challenge implied bias, as well as that for actual bias, He had no previously formed opinion from reading newspaper accounts, and was accepted as a juror at 12:25 p. m. and rworn at once. Herbert G. Thompson, of No. 22 East Forty-

seventh-st., president of the Anchor Iron Post Company, and a son of Dr. William S. Thompson, passed successfully the examination for general alifications and implied bias. He was accepted and sworn as Juror No. 4 at 12:40 o'clock, fifteen minutes after Mr. Fraad had been chosen. Mr. Thompson is about thirty years old, and un-

At 2:50 o'clock there came a lull in the work of examining the talexmen. The usual discipline kept examining the talesmen. The usual discipline kept by Recorder Goff was suspended. It was then rumored that Daniel Fraad, Juror No. 2, had been suddenly taken ill with acute indigestion.

Captain McLaughlin was then sworn, and testined to having seen Mr. Fraad appear as he sat in the jury box to be in great pain. He informed the Court, and was instructed to take the juror out of the courtroom and to summon a physician. This was done, Captain McLaughlin testified, and named the physician called, Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, of the Coroner's Office, Dr. O'Hanlon was sworn and testified that the juror was extremely ill. Dr. O'Hanlon said Mr. Fraad might be able to return to the courtroom. In twenty-four hours and might not be able to resume his seat in the box for three or four days. At the close of Dr. O'Hanlon's testimony the Court said:

"The law allows a juror to be set aside for good and just cause before the beginning of the taking of testimony. In view of the testimony of the physician who attended Mr. Fraad, I dedide that this juror shall be set aside, and hereby so order."

The examination of talesmen was then resumed. Abraham Altmeyer, of No. 143 East Fifty-third-st., born in Germany, and sixty-seven years old, said he had been in the real estate business for fifteen years. He was successful in passing the examination for general qualification and for implied bias. The examination for actual bias was taken up by the State, and then piaced in the hands of the defendant's counsel, Mr. Weeks. Mr. Altmeyer was accepted as a juror and sword at 346 p. m. He is married and has five children, all of whom are grown up.

At 5 o'clock Recorder Goff ordered court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Counted the hour to 10:30 o'clock. This was done. by Recorder Goff was suspended. It was then ru-

ADDITIONAL BONDS TURNED IN

BE OFFERED TO SECRETARY GAGE. There were turned in at the Sub-Treasury yester. day in response to Secretary Gage's recent offer of \$738,150 and, with premium and accrued interest dded, \$38,066, and 5 per cent bonds of the par value of \$1,121,000, or, including premium and accrued in-terest, \$1,346,767. The total payments by the local Sub-Treasury on this account for yesterday and Thursday have been \$5,354,131, representing the redemption of bonds of the total par value of \$4.75. 350. The largest block of bonds presented yester. day was one of \$1,000,000 of the 5 per cents and the

BELIEF THAT THE ENTIRE \$25,000,000 WILL

smallest offering was a 4 per cent \$100 bond. A novel feature yesterday was the offer of a wellknown banking house to exchange for the Governnent bonds of the classes named by Secretary Gage city of New-York gold bonds bearing 314 per cent, exempt from taxation, maturing in 1919 et vantageous to investors than the Government offer as investors can in this way make 3 per cent whereas in the Government's offer they make only 2.17 per cent on the 4s and 2.25 on the 5s.

It was reported yesterday that some large blocks of bonds would be turned in next week by certain banking and bond houses. With a few exception

The only shipment of currency to the interior yeaterday was one of \$100,000 to New-Orleans.

BOND PURCHASES IN OTHER CITIES. Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—Up to 2 p. m. to-day \$178,000 worth of Government bonds had been turned into Assistant United States Treasurer Finney here for redemption. Yest wday the total for the day was

Baltimore, Nov. 17 .- The offerings of Government bonds up to 2 p. m. to-day, including those of yesterday, amount to \$20,000.

Cincinnati, Nov. 17 .- Four thousand dollars of Government bonds were bought by the Govern

Boston, Nov. 17 .- One Boston bank sold \$150,000 worth of United States bonds to-day to the Sub-Treasury in Boston, raising the aggregate amount of such transactions to \$225,000 up to noon. Assistant Treasurer Mardon said that many of the people who were running on a small margin and cailing for relief of the money market had no Government bonds to sell.

FATHER SHOOTS HIS FOUR CHILDREN. Chicago, Nov. 17 .- Cornelius Corcoran to-day shot killed three of his children and fatally wounded the fourth child. Corcoran then killed himself.

A few days ago Corcoran administered laudanum to his five children, the oldest of whom was four-teen years old. He said the poison was given them by mistake, and so he was not molested by the

FATAL HUNTING ACCIDENT.

Wyoming, Del., Nov. 17 .- Jacob Hart, of Philadelphia, who came here on a gunning trip, was accidentally shot and killed this morning by James Gilson while they were in the woods with a party in search of game. Gilson was in the act of closing the triggers of his gun when his fingers slipped, discharging the load of one barrel into Hart's back, causing instant death, Glison was arrested, but will be released.

EXPRESS COMPANIES IN ARKANSAS. Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 17.-In the United States Court here yesterday the Railroad Commission of Arkansas was temporarily enjoined from enforce ing its order fixing rates for express companies in this State. The express companies attack the constitutionality of the legislative enactment empowering the Commission to regulate express rates, and assert that the rates were fixed ruinously low by the Commission. The case was set for a hearing on December 8.

# The Wanamaker Store Women's Suits and Jackets

COME things must be taken simply as good fortune—the bountifulness of circumstances, as finding two kernels in an almond. Here are ninety-three stylish and

Tailored Costumes at \$10

-though full regular values at \$15 to \$22. They are made from a variety of pretty suitings-and the tailoring is commendable. The jackets are shaped to perfection, and the skirts are in perfect good form-many with the very new semi-habit back. They came to us late yesterday afternoon-they shall go to you to-day, unless con-

siderable alteration is needed in the one you select.

This suit store is as half dozen Paris establishments in one-with the mysteriousness and extravagance left out. The various salons offer proper seclusion for the leisurely choosing of the more important costumes. Appointments, lighting-all are arranged to help to exact and satisfying results. The quick and cordial recognition of the store is very natural-though none the less appreciated. We should have some pre-eminence with every notable dressmaker on the Rue de la Paix and Place Vendome and Rue Louisle-Grand helping us. Our Paris connections are a vast inspiration and help. There is a business friendliness that opens to us the fashion secrets of every modiste and couturiere -there is, on their part, a pride in getting American representation for their conjurings

through the Wanamaker store. And what is true of costumes is true as well of Wraps-from the elaborate garments for evening wear to the pretty, simple little tailor-made jacket. The price range is necessarily wide; for New York is coming here for wraps suited to every occasion. The tailored jackets are \$6.50 to \$58.

Wraps for Girls

If she is 4 or 14, or any age between, you may like one of these covert doth Reefers. Cadet blue; double-breasted, buttoning close at the neck; storm collar. The edges are piped with black velveteen. Not much to pay-\$5.50.

But here are some sweet little Reefers-hood lined with fancy silk; box-plaited back finished with strap. We have these to sell at \$5, instead of \$8. Gretchens are dressier. These of Kersey are in several pretty colorings. The wide

cape is of bright plaid fabric-a wonderfully good color touch, and edged with fur. Collar, cuffs and cape are stitched with white silk. For ages 6 to 14. The price is

There's much to tell-no room for the telling to-day. You will want to see the garments, anyway. Come.

## Handkerchiefs for Holiday Times

Just where we shall find room for the holiday business already surging in, is hard to tell. But we will-and you shall be comfortably cared for. Another big counter is given to the Handkerchief Store. And we may as well open it with this bit of good

FORTY-EIGHT HUNDRED WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

at 15c to \$1, though values run up to \$2.50. Why? "Seconds," but we can scarcely find the hurts. Here is a \$2.50 quality—two stitches are dropped in the embroidery. Deft fingers will make it perfect in five minutes-yet we have marked it \$1. Some hemstitched and embroidered; some hemstitched and scalloped; some lace

Main sisle, Broadway

As an entertainer the

Gram-o-phone

is a host in itself-a musical, talkative friend that is attuned to your every wish. It isn't sold in department stores-

### It is Sold at Wanamaker's

The Machines at \$18. The Records at 50c each-\$6 a dozen. They are very durable-practically indestructible.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Teath Street